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Latin America

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REPORTAGE ON NINTH OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Venezuela Proposes Revitalization

PY240040 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 23 Oct (AFP)--Venezuela implicitly proposed today that Latin America be given a stronger voice in the OAS so that the organization may give impetus to regional integration, and that the region's relations with the United States be reviewed.

Initiating the debates of the Ninth OAS General Assembly, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano advanced the idea that the OAS is not a regional organization including the United States on one side and Latin America on the other.

Speaking to the delegations of 27 countries of the hemisphere, the Venezuelan foreign minister noted that the agenda of this conference includes only secondary issues while excluding problems which are more important for the continent. He said: "The growing seriousness of economic and social problems in Latin America, its relations with the United States, the future of this hemisphere and the issues demanding joint efforts are the great subjects which were not included in our agenda."

The basic OAS dilemma, of which Zambrano said "We all know what it is but we fail to discuss it clearly and openly," is that "it is not a regional organization, but an organization including two regions, Latin America and the United States, which are separate regions unto themselves."

He added that as long as this reality is not faced properly and a real mission for the organization is not sought, taking advantage of the opportunities it offers based on that reality, the OAS will be doomed to not having a real existence except in moments of threats to the collective security, and between crises will lie, in a slumber, begetting a bureaucracy satisfied with issuing conceptual declarations subject to ambiguous and broad interpretation.

Zambrano insisted that to have a "living and useful" OAS, goals leading to the integration of Latin America must be laid down for it, and a review of overall Latin American-U.S. relations must be undertaken." He then added: "To the degree that we move toward those objectives, we will have a model and hope to offer to the world, which is headed toward a disastrous separation between the north and south. On the other hand, if we persist in those usual mistakes and fictions, the OAS will inexorably be replaced by an exclusively Latin American organization."

The Venezuelan foreign minister began his speech by voicing his country's solidarity with Bolivia's claims to a sea outlet. He expressed the hope that those who are charged with seeking an honorable solution "may soon give us the satisfaction of seeing that a situation that is distressing for the Bolivian people has been overcome."

During his speech, Zambrano also criticized the recent deployment of U.S. forces in the Caribbean, saying that it was unfortunate and dangerous. He noted that the military deployment by the United States may have the negative effect of pushing countries of the area into polarizations which the United States itself does not want to cause and which Venezuela considers highly inconvenient.

He also said that the excessive demonstration of power in a situation which is difficult to identify as a real crisis can de detrimental to the credibility of the United States and may lead to dangerous misjudgments in situations of real crisis.

In an analysis of the hemisphere's problems and the OAS role, Zambrano pointed out that the fundamental objective of integration calls for true stability through democracy. Zambrano indicated that LAFTA has lapsed into three basic errors: 1. thinking that integration could be achieved through economic mechanisms without political will; 2. setting out to achieve the overambitious objective of integrating such a diverse and large region in one step; and 3. thinking that economic integration was possible among countries with incompatible political systems.

The Venezuelan foreign minister brought up the idea of subregions with economic and political objectives before advancing toward broader integration, following the example of the Andean Pact.

Zambrano also spoke about a "diplomacy of projection" to revitalize the OAS as opposed to the current "diplomacy of reaction." He explained that dialog should be the instrument of that diplomacy of projection, taking into account the existing subregions, "not to divide continental integrity, but as an initial step leading to joint efforts among subregions."

Zambrano then concluded by saying that "the subregions, as levels of political dialog instrumental for the diplomacy of projection, should not be aimed at fragmenting the OAS but at revitalizing its structures and procedures."

Brazil Calls for Reorganization

PY232211 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 23 Oct (LATIN)--During this afternoon's session of the OAS General Assembly, Brazil insisted on the need to make profound changes in the framework of the organization.

Joao Balena Solares, Foreign Ministry secretary and head of his country's delegation, also voiced his government's concern over the reemergence of protectionistic measures which hinder the expansion of developing countries' trade.

Balena Solares stated that Brazil feels that one of OAS' main objectives is to orient the actions of this organization toward the attainment of overall cooperation toward the development of the member states. He added: "That is why we have insisted on the urgent need to change the existing mechanisms to make them more flexible and effective."

The Brazilian representative said that "in seeking to provide the OAS with flexible and autonomous mechanisms, we must emphasize the institutionalization of new mechanisms for economic cooperation." Balena Solares added that in order to attain these objectives Brazil strongly supports the proposal to call an extraordinary (OAS) General Assembly to discuss development.

He also said that Brazil views with concern the resurrection of discriminatory and unfair protectionist measures in the field of trade, measures which have a negative effect on inter-American economic relations. "We believe that it is indispensible to reestablish respect for the principles of nondiscrimination which must guide commercial relations between industrialized and developing countries," he said.

He indicated that his country hoped that the evaluation of this matter would lead to swift, practical and fair solutions which will be implemented without delay.

Argentina's Pastor Outlines Position

PY230239 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1254 GMT 22 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA)--Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor today said that if an attempt is made to raise the issue of human rights in Argentina at the OAS General Assembly, he "will not even consider it because Argentina has already given excellent evidence of its good will and has even gone beyond what was necessary with the IHRC visit."

Pastor, who made this statement in La Paz, Bolivia, where the OAS assembly will be held, said that Argentina will regard the subject "as closed" until the IHRC releases its report. He stressed that "under no circumstances will we allow any other country to try to make another visit or to send people to reproduce, even on a smaller scale, the IHRC visit."

The foreign minister also criticized those countries which get "easily excited" and violate the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, noting that Argentina will insist on the needto respect this principle at the assembly.

In a statement made this morning to a metropolitan radio station, the foreign minister commented on the characteristics of the OAS meeting which begins today and on the Argentine position at the assembly. He regarded the La Paz assembly as "a dialog among foreign ministers designed to review an agenda containing preestablished points, in which even the administrative part plays an important role."

He added that he will take the opportunity "to hold talks with other ministers to emphasize some specific points which are very important for our country's international relations." He mentioned, for instance, that "we will insist on the need to have greater respect for and strict observance of the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, which--as we can see--is often violated because many countries can get excited easily."

In reply to a question, Pastor said that "included in the assembly's agenda is a human rights report on some cases prepared by a work commission last week. If Argentina is included among these cases, I will not even consider it because Argentina has already given an excellent sign of good will and has gone beyond what was necessary, with the IHRC visit.

"Therefore," he added, "and until the IHRC releases its report, for us the subject is closed. Furthermore, under no circumstances will we allow any other country to make a visit or to send people to reproduce, even on a smaller scale, the IHRC visit."

He also announced that he will take the occasion to "review" with his Bolivian counterpart "some bilateral economic considerations," adding that he will do the same with the other foreign ministers. He made it clear, however, that he will not discuss "issues of major significance."

About the already denied report on the formation of a bloc of Southern Cone foreign ministers, Minister Pastor said that "the Southern Cone is not a new political concept. It has existed for many years; it has not started just now. But our country," he said "is not very inclined toward forming regional facts because this weakens the greater organization, that is, that of the American states.

"Sometimes," Pastor added, "reports which are not entirely objective would draw speculation, as in this case, where an informal conversation was taken as an agreement, thus eliciting baseless apprehension."

In this regard, he clearly said that "no meeting has been scheduled in the near future, nor is there any mobilization toward promoting a Southern Cone pact."

Finally, commenting on the possible reelection of Alejandro Orfila as OAS secretary general, Pastor said: "If those countries which have officially vowed to support him do not change their position at the last minute, we may consider--with a good degree of optimism--Ambassador Orfila's reelection as a fact.

Salvadoran Stresses Democratic Commitment

PY230004 Paris AFP in Spanish 2209 GMT 22 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Oct (AFP)--The new Salvadoran Government has nothing to answer for in connection with what happened before 15 October, regardless of how lamentable those events may have been, Mario Gonzalez, Salvadoran delegate to the OAS conference, stated here today.

The status of the Salvadoran envoy to the La Paz meeting is peculiar because the new Salvadoran Government does not have a permanent OAS representative and the country's foreign minister was unable to attend the meeting.

During an informal talk with the journalists after the opening of the Ninth OAS Assembly, Gonzalez explained that El Salvador took the course of democracy with ideological pluralism, full respect for human rights and no political prisoners from now on.

"We are facing a new future and our commitment is to our people," he said. "As to the report which has been submitted regarding the status of human rights in my country, we will first see what the OAS does with it and then we will decide whether to respond or not."

With regard to his country's position toward the election of the OAS secretary general, he indicated that he did not come with specific instructions and that he will hold talks in La Paz and then report to his government which will make the decision in the next few hours.

On Bolivia's maritime problem, he said that this country has the right to an outlet to the sea and that he does not share Chile's position that the OAS is not the appropriate forum to discuss a problem which is of interest to all of Latin America.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Applauded

PY232107 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1737 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 23 Oct (LATIN)--The OAS General Assembly today greeted the new Salvadoran foreign minister, Hector Dada, with an ovation as he entered the conference hall.

The Salvadoran foreign minister, who arrived in La Paz a few hours ago to attend the conference, made a brief speech affirming that the new military government of El Salvador will uphold human rights and social justice.

Chile Protests Support for Bolivia

PY232123 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1632 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 23 Oct (LATIN)--Chile today strongly protested the expressions of support voiced for the Bolivian claim to a sea outlet and criticized the United States, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia at the OAS General Assembly which is being held here.

Chilean OAS Ambassador Pedro Daza today made an unscheduled, impromptu statement--exercising his rebuttal rights--to state that it would be absolutely useless to try to exert pressure on Chile. Neither Chile's territory nor the fate of its men and women are at the disposal of anyone, Daza said.

He protested both the anti-Chilean demonstrations and the signs placed on La Paz streets concerning the Bolivian maritime claims, noting that these actions are not in keeping with the standards of behavior which should be observed by a host country.

Daza said that even before learning about the report on the Bolivian case to be considered at the assembly, the U.S. secretary of state and the Venezuelan foreign minister, who spoke before him, had already taken a position on the issue.

Furthermore, in remarks made outside the room, the Dominican and Venezuelan foreign ministers have already declared themselves on the essence of the subject and stated their support for the Bolivian aspirations, Daza said.

It is surprising to see how generously they dispose of Chilean territory here, but it would be much more effective if, for instance, Venezuela were to observe the same generosity in its border conflicts with Colombia and Guyana.

Daza said that if Venezuela were as generous in its conflicts with Guyana as it is in exerting pressure in favor of a sea outlet for Bolivia, that conflict would have been resolved and Guyana could have been an OAS member.

He reiterated his country's disposition to negotiate with Bolivia, but noted that the pressure which is being exerted on his country will in no way help in successfully concluding these negotiations.

Election Slated

PY232051 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Oct (AFP)--The elections for OAS deputy secretary general will be held on Wednesday 24 October during the morning session, according to the announcement made here today by the assembly chairman, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez.

Fernandez indicated that the date was set in agreement with the delegates of the 27 member countries.

The only country whose delegation has not yet arrived in La Paz is St Lucia. This country's delegation will arrive tonight and will be able to participate in the election tomorrow, according to the information disclosed by Barbados representative Valerie McComie, candidate for OAS deputy secretary general.

All the observers believe that McComie is sure to win the post of deputy secretary general against Guatemalan Jorge Zelaya Coronado, who is running for reelection.

Paraguayans on Rights Violations

PY231439 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Oct 79 p 16 PY

[Excerpt] The National Accord, through its envoys to the OAS General Assembly, has submitted to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of that organization a charge containing 15 concrete points on the human rights situation in our country. The General Assembly begins today in La Paz (Bolivia) and Miguel Abdon Saguier and Luis Alfonso Resk have traveled to that city in order to submit more extensive information.

The document which the two politicians are taking explains that the charge has been submitted before, but "the conditions of political oppression and repression against the population continue despite the condemnation made by international organizations."

Nogues, Vance Hold Talks

PY240212 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 23 Oct 79 p 8 PY

[By special correspondent Augusto Ocampos Caballero]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 23 Oct--Today is the second day of sessions of the Ninth OAS General Assembly. This morning's agenda included the statement of the Venezuelan and U. S. delegations.

The Paraguayan delegation is engaged in various activities. Its member Alberto Nogues [Paraguayan foreign minister] met with his U.S. counterpart, Cyrus Vance, at the residence of the U.S. ambassador in La Paz.

At the end of the meeting, which lasted half an hour, Nogues indicated that the tone of the talks was "very friendly and cordial," and explained that they discussed several issues of interest to both countries. The Paraguayan foreign minister also said that the meeting was very pleasant "like all the talks I have had the pleasure of holding with Mr Vance." When asked about the specific issues discussed during the meeting, the Paraguayan foreign minister refused to comment.

The meeting between Nogues and Vance was also attended by Paraguayan Ambassador Mario Lopes Escobar and Vance's adviser, Viron Vaky.

ARMY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BOMBING OF KLEIN HOME

PY231738 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0830 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM)--The Army Command last night issued a communique which refers to the attack that victimized Economic Programming and Coordination Secretary Guillermo Walter Klein and family on 27 September 1979.

The following is the text of the communique:

The Army Command informs the public that a few days after the IHRC--which was invited by the government--ended its visit to our country, Marxist terrorists aimed another attack against three Argentine families, thus insulting decent people all over the world. At 0750 on 27 September 1979 a terrorist attack was carried out by urban guerrillas wearing uniforms. They cold-bloodedly murdered two police guards, both fathers of small children, and completely destroyed--by means of a heavy charge of 30 kg of explosives--the home of Economic Programming and Coordination Secretary Guillermo Walter Klein who remained buried under the ruins of his house together with his wife and four children. After several hours of hard work to remove the debris, all the members of the Klein family (the couple and their children ages 12, 9 and 6) were rescued. All had severe wounds. Marina Klein, 12, the last to be rescued, was half suffocated and unconscious after being squashed for 5 hours under the debris of the two-story building. The bodies of Corporal Hugo Jorge Cardaci and agent Julio Cesar Moreno of the Argentine Federal Police were found a few hours later.

On the following day a unique and inhuman communique on the operations of the self-styled Montonero Army was being disseminated by mail and in the streets. In the communique the Montoneros claimed responsibility for this savage and bloody vandalistic act, stating that popular justice had condemned the official, without explaining that the whole family was also being condemned.

In the same way, the subversive Marxist radio station which calls itself TIRL Liberation Radio, the Voice of the Continent (Costa Rica) [TIRL Radio Liberacion, La Voz del Continente (Costa Rica)], praised the brutal attack as the work of special Marxist terrorist Montonero troops, meaning that the wounding and killing of working people's children is a step forward for the popular cause.

Having carried out an exhaustive study of the handwriting and investigation of the content and authors of the aforementioned pamphlet of the Marxist terrorist Montonero gang, it was genuinely established that:

A. Raul Clemente Yaguer's signature which appears on the pamphlet is authentic.

B. The signature belongs to the terrorist delinquent Raul Clemente Yaguer Mehring, alias Roque alias Mario alias Jorge born in Pilar--Santa Fe Province--on 20 July 1944 and who at present styles himself commander of the Montoneros in charge of the military secretariat.

C. This delinquent clandestinely entered the country recently in charge of the TEI [expansion unknown], a team of murderers who had been trained abroad, according to statements made by arrested terrorist delinquents.

VIOLA COMMENTS ON TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

PY232043 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0745 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM)--After reading the army communique regarding the attack perpetrated against Klein, the programming and coordination secretary, Army Commander Roberto Eduardo Viola told reporters last night that "you can be certain that the struggle against subversion is exclusively aimed at subversives and not--as those individuals are saying--indiscriminately against all Argentines."

Gen Viola said: I promised you a long time ago, and this was my wish, that I would continue to hold these regular meetings with radio, press and television reporters who are accredited to the Army General Staff. Unfortunately, my many activities did not allow me to do this until today (22 October). During this meeting I would like to give you a brief report on the struggle against terrorism. I want to do this in view of the army's responsibility for combating this activity and because of some recent incidents which caused concern among the public.

The present situation is not similar to that of the 1973-1977 period. Terrorist activity has stopped being a common thing in Argentina. There are at this time small isolated groups which are trying to resume their old activities, as I will explain further. These groups are trying to perpetrate terrorist incidents to show their existence. But we know that the Argentine people are not naive enough to believe that this is a new alleged terrorist outbreak.

It has been established after numerous investigations, from confiscated documents, and especially from intelligence work, that the Montoneros terrorist gang, through its representatives who are placidly living abroad, drafted a plan late in 1978. This plan was entitled: A Counteroffensive To Be Put into Effect During 1979. It was a terrorist plan to be carried out against their own country.

This terrorist aggression plan is divided into international, regional and national sections.

At the international level, it encompasses contacts with certain members of governments of some countries; with extremist organizations, political parties, union organizations, and with international organizations which have been created for the defense of society and which, because of the infiltration of subversives, have become in practice defenders or helpers of these subversive organizations, spreading slander against Argentina. By doing this they are trying to distort the image of our country abroad.

The Montoneros terrorist gang believes that at this time there are some countries in Central and South America which offer better possibilities for its activities. They have therefore concentrated their efforts in these places.

Its top leader, Firmenich, appeared in Nicaragua making explosive statements about sister nations. This character is broadcasting his death threats on Radio TIRL--Radio Liberacion--The Voice of the Continent--from Costa Rica, engaging in systematic aggression against our country.

They publish abroad what they call the popular counteroffensive program, which is included in Internal Bulletin No 5, edited in Spain in October 1978. In this program they set forth their activities for 1979 within our country, and they state, among other things, their intention: to carry out activities causing unrest among the people and incidents of selective terrorism to upset the national reorganization process.

To this end they instruct their members abroad to enter the country clandestinely with false identification papers and names. Once in the country, these coordinating members are to form groups which are called special agitation forces or special infantry forces.

They first carry out activities to cause unrest. To achieve this they use equipment which is also brought into the country clandestinely and which produces interference in television transmissions during peak hours. Once they have reduced the broadcasting span (to 4 or 8 blocks [manzanas]) they are to try to show their existence by broadcasting agitation messages.

The areas chosen for this task are the large Buenos Aires metropolitan area, the city of Cordoba and the city of Santa Fe (there have been several broadcasts of this sort during 1979). Moreover, the objective of these broadcasts is to infiltrate union and student groups and to cause them to strike, to make unconditional demands, etc.

The special infantry forces are made up of small groups of genuine assassins who are specially trained in violent terrorist tactics. Their mission is to perpetrate bold, selective terrorist actions regardless of the results. The attack against the Klein family is a perfect example of this.

What I have reported is supported, among other things, by papers confiscated during police operations and by the deaths during a clash with police forces of Croatto and Mendizabal, members of the Montoneros leadership, who entered the country clandestinely.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention, but I want to note before ending this talk, that these expatriated terrorist criminals want to continue perpetrating the worse crimes against Argentine families in the name of the defense of justice and the interests of the people. It is regrettable that those who have resorted to such a degree of degradation are accepted as witnesses in some civilized regions of the world, and that the country which they have attacked and the legal forces which were compelled to assume its defense are slandered and judged.

JUNTA REJECTS VALIDITY OF CANCER TEST ON CAMPORA

PY230246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1833 GMT 22 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA)--On the basis of a scientific report, the military junta turned down another attempt by former President Hector Campora to show he has cancer without subjecting himslef to a biopsy as demanded by Argentine authorities, reliable sources reported today.

The negotiations were conducted at the highest government level by Mexican Ambassador Jose Antonio Lara Villareal on the basis of the result of an "embryonic-cancer antogen" test performed at a private laboratory with blood taken from the former president in his diplomatic haven. The Mexican diplomat thought that the positive result of that test was enough proof that Campora was affected by cancer, but this opinion was not shared by the scientific advisers consulted by the military junta.

The laboratory report submitted by the Mexican ambassador was sent last week to the central military hospital whose report, in turn, was studied by the military junta in a meeting last Friday.

The report submitted by the military hospital to the junta noted that the result of the test performed on Campora's blood did not necessarily prove the existence of cancer because a percentage of smokers, otherwise healthy, also show positive results to the antigen test. This report also noted that this antigen is also high in cases of benign disease and that, therefore, Campora's case continues to be borderline; cancer cannot be ruled out but cannot be confirmed either.

CRONICA CONFLICT RESOLVED, NEXT EDITION UNDERWAY

PY231309 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0112 GMT 22 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM)--A company source reported that the conflict which had risen between the newspaper CRONICA and its workers had been resolved after a meeting held by the labor sector.

The source added that several of the proposals presented by the workers had been accepted and that the remaining ones would be studied by employers and employees or through the labor ministry.

It was finally disclosed that work has been started in order to be able to publish tomorrow's issue, but if it is not possible technically, CRONICA would reappear with the publication of its fifth edition.

POLITICAL PARTIES INVITED TO 'DEMOCRATIC PARTIES' MEETING

PY240249 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 17 Oct 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] The leaders of the main Argentine political parties were invited today to attend "a meeting of Latin American democratic parties" which will be held in Madrid in early November. The meeting will be sponsored by the Union of the Democratic Center, Spain's government party. According to the list released in this capital, invitations were issued to Deolindo Felipe Bittel, Raul Matera, Italo Luder, Enrique Osella Munoz and Luis Sobrino Aranada of the Peronist Party; Ricardo Balbin of the Radical Civic Union; Arturo Frondizi of the Developmentist Party; and Francisco Cerro and Enrique de Vedia of the Christian Democratic Party.

Even though the invitation does not mention it, it is expected that the leaders of the Union of the Democratic Center will make overtures concerning the creation of a new political international of centrist leanings.

PLANNED U.S. TIN SALE SEEN AS TEST OF RELATIONS

PY231804 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Oct 79 p 2 PY

[Editorial: "The United States and Latin America"]

[Text] During his stay in New York to attend the UN Assembly, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made an extensive analysis of his country's relations with the countries of Latin America and he maintained that U.S. policy for that area is based on six principles.

They are: a larger participation and responsibility of developing nations in the international economic system; a preference for practical solutions when studying concrete problems, with the special support of regional organizations such as the Andean Pact and the Central American Common Market; support for human rights and cooperation for constructive changes; a watch on the possible interference of the USSR and Cuba; aid in the regional efforts for overcoming conflicts in the area; and understanding so that any country may work with the United States in common practical objectives.

The U.S. outline is flexible and positive if it is analyzed as a whole. What to date is not known is whether or not the northern country will impose, in some cases, its particular viewpoints, thus harming the interests of other countries of the hemisphere.

This is the case of the proposals that are being studied by Congress in Washington for the sale of 35,000 tons of tin from its strategic reserves. Regarding this point, it is well known that neither the secretary of state nor the president himself can stop a power such as Congress from acting according to its own viewpoints. Of course, a certain influence can be used on the representatives of the governing party, but finally, the White House has the power to use the veto and it is then that the good will of the Carter administration toward the countries of south of the Rio Grande will be demonstrated.

In any case, the concern regarding this announced sale has determined a friendly and cooperative action from the presidents of the Andean Pact countries. Thus, the presidents of Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela have recently cabled the U.S. president to point out "the serious harm that it would mean for the Bolivian economy and the risks it would entail for the democratic process which has recently begun in that country, to place on the international market" such a volume of that metal.

As we were saying, the U.S. attitude, despite recent statements by its secretary of state, is not sufficiently clear and prior knowledge on the same subject leads us to believe that the U.S. Government will be able to overcome the strong pressure on this subject, both from the House of Representatives and from the Senate, to exchange that tonnage of tin for the same amount of copper.

On the other hand, as Mr Vance's outline leads us to understand, the intentions of the leading world power regarding its links with Latin American and Caribbean nations contain up-to-date and interesting factors of friendly understanding--in other words, of good neighbors. The case of tin will unveil those intentions.

GUEVARA ARZE SAYS RELATIONS WITH CHILE 'WORTHLESS'

PY232234 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1702 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Oct (LATIN)--Bolivian Interim President Walter Guevara Arze stated that his country will maintain the severance of diplomatic relations with Chile. The chief of state granted a press conference to almost 200 foreign journalists who are attending the Ninth OAS General Assembly which opened here yesterday.

Speaking about the maritime problem, which he defended yesterday in a passionate plea to the OAS, Guevara Arze said that his government has not considered the possibility of reestablishing relations with Chile and does not plan to do so. "The relations (with Chile) are absolutely worthless as far as making progress toward the solution of the problem is concerned," Guevara added, going on to criticize the reestablishment of those relations arranged by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez and Gen Augusto Pinochet in 1978 [year as received]. He said: "The severance of 1962 should have been maintained," meaning the initial severance of diplomatic relations between the two nations.

In response to other questions, he reaffirmed the thesis submitted to the OAS yesterday with regard to reviewing and changing the treaties (1904 and 1929) signed between the three countries--Bolivia, Chile and Peru--involved in the Pacific War (1879), as a result of which Bolivia lost its coast on the Pacific.

"I believe that we must put an end to the Pacific War once and for all," he said, adding that this war has not ended for either Bolivia, Peru or Chile. "The only way to put an end to this war is by putting an end to the de facto status of those times and by acknowledging, by means of new treaties, the new status which should exist in 1979," he indicated.

MILITARY PANEL RELEASES FINDINGS ON TRINIDAD UPRISING

PY231348 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Oct 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The events that took place in Trinidad, where a group of chiefs and officials from the 6th division stationed in that city rebelled, "should not be considered to be derived from a mere social party. This rebellion is an expression of disagreement with a university television campaign in Beni" whose expressions and distribution of posters and pamphlets "were offensive to the armed forces." This is one of the main conclusions of the military commission that was sent to Trinidad to investigate the events that disturbed the Bolivian population.

Details of the findings of this mission were studied in detail last Friday night by the president and the Army High Command. At that meeting, Gen Oscar Larrain and Col Alberto Natusch submitted a detailed briefing which was disclosed yesterday by the Presidential Information Secretariat. The commission report adds that the Trinidad officials are concerned about the "development of congressional activities against Gen Hugo Banzer." The official report adds: "The commission clearly states that the events in Trinidad were not aimed against the constitutional government. It also notes that those involved in the rebellion received the support of some of their comrades in other branches of the armed forces, at least to a certain extent."

It was reported that the president said that this report may explain the attitude of those who were involved in these unfortunate events "but that in no case can this attitude be justified." Consequently he instructed the Army High Command to carry out an investigation and to enforce the proper military regulations.

CLOSER PRESIDENTIAL-ARMED FORCES RELATIONS URGED

PY191745 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2135 GMT 17 Oct 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 17 Oct (LATIN)--A high-ranking official announced today that the top officers of the Bolivian Army will hold a series of meetings with President Walter Guevara Arze to clarify "misunderstandings" which have appeared after last week's uprising. Gen Ramon Azero Zanzetenea, commander of the Bolivian Army, held a lengthy meeting with the president today. General Azero said: "We have requested that relations with the leading officers of the armed forces become tighter."

The military uprising which took place on Thursday in the northern department of Beni, brought uncertainty regarding the future of Bolivian democracy. The Bolivian Permanent Assembly on Human Rights has stated that there are threats that "a new uprising will take place after the OAS General Assembly" which will start here on Monday. General Azero asserted that "the events which took place in Beni are now being evaluated. It was evident that the attacks and offenses against the armed forces exasperated the commanders, officers and troops of that garrison, but everything has been solved and measures will be taken."

Asked by journalists about the possibility of another uprising, the commander stated that "the misunderstandings which exist at this moment come as a result of a series of rumors circulating in all spheres and which are confusing to everybody. This is why we need to establish more direct relations with the constitutional president; the members of the armed forces need to get to know President Guevara; ideas be exchanged and the president must learn our points of view and opinions," General Azero stated.

The commander of the Bolivian Army also affirmed that "the armed forces guarantee the constitutional process." He pointed out that "our position regarding this issue is clear." General Azero stated that in the coming days President Guevara will start a series of visits to the different military garrisons of the country and will have breakfast with the commanders and officers of the different units. As he left Government Palace where he met with President Guevara, the army commander stated: "There is complete unity in the armed forces."

BRIEFS

MNRI LEADER'S RESIGNATION--Aureliano Saucedo Jimenez, Santa Cruz leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), has resigned his personal representation of Hernan Siles Zuazo, stating that his group is now independent of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) headed by Siles Zuazo. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 6 PY]

TRADE WITH ANDEAN PACT--Bolivia's deficit in its trade with Andean Pact countries has been increasing in the last 3 years. In 1976, 1977 and 1978, Bolivia imported goods worth $92,605,290, CIF value,but exported only $32,088,670. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Oct 79 p 12 PY]

PLO OFFICE IN BRASILIA TO BE OPENED AT 'APPROPRIATE' TIME

PY231711 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Oct 79 p 8 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday told Mushen Belal, president of the Syrian Congress International Relations Committee, that the PLO office will be opened at the time the Brazilian Government finds appropriate.

Belad, who will meet with Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Maluf next Wednesday, thanked the Brazilian foreign minister for the speech delivered at the UN Assembly when Brazil reaffirmed that peace in the Middle East will only be possible with the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories and recognition of the PLO as the only representative of the Palestinian people.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES NEW SALVADORAN JUNTA

PY232325 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2247 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Oct (LATIN)--It was officially disclosed here this afternoon that Brazil has recognized the government of the revolutionary junta in El Salvador.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry announced that it has received a telegram sent by the civilian-military junta in which the junta states that it "has taken charge of El Salvador's future." The telegram also states that this government "is imbued with the firm desire to maintain a democratic regime capable of guaranteeing order and tranquillity in the country and the proper respect for the human rights of all Salvadorans." It added that the junta wishes to "maintain the most cordial relations" with Brazil.

The Brazilian Government has answered, acknowledging receipt of the telegram, an action which in Brazilian diplomatic usage implies tacit recognition of the new government of that Central American nation.

PCB TO DISCUSS PARTY REORGANIZATION PROPOSAL

PY231633 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Oct 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Former Deputy Hercules Correia, member of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] Central Committee, yesterday said in Salvador that within 10 days the communists who had returned from exile will meet under the presidency of Luis Carlos Prestes to make a decision regarding the party reorganization proposal.
Correia made a point of stressing that the meeting will not be held in the name of the PCB Central Committee, and stated: "Exactly because we know the provisions of the national security law, we will meet only as citizens."

He also said that "in the beginning the senators and deputies, united, must make Congress approve a proposal which would allow great freedom of organization.

In Sao Paulo Deputy Erasmo Dias (ARENA--Sao Paulo State) said that he views "with much concern and skepticism the return of communist leader Luis Carlos Prestes." He said: "The nation is running a very serious risk and will have to pay a dear price for all this. Democracy cannot allow the coexistence of the germ which seeks its elimination."

COMMENTARY ON RUMORED RESIGNATION OF FINANCE MINISTER

PY231315 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Joelmir Beting commentary]

[Text] Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter today opened in Belo Horizonte the 13th national bankers congress. But the bankers were much more interested in verifying the rumor that the minister had presented his resignation. What is known is that the minister indeed presented a resignation note last Friday. I should say rather that he had placed his post at the discretion of the president of the republic, who promised to find a solution to the problem by next Thursday. On Wednesday the finance minister will preside over the meeting of the National Monetary Council.

Theoretically, Rischbieter concurs with Minister Delfim Neto on overall policy but disagrees on the retail trade policy. He feels that Neto is centralizing the decisionmaking in the economic area, and that this centralization is good. He also believes that the administration of the economy has no more room for the finance minister, that the finance minister will be turned into a simple financial secretary of the planning minister.

Is he resigning from his post, then? No. He is not resigning from the economic policy but from a post dumped from the new model in the administration of the economy.

JET-NOZZLE URANIUM ENRICHMENT COSTS TO BE EXCESSIVE

PY231759 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Oct 79 p 1 PY

[Text] According to Professor Erwin Becker, inventor of the jet-nozzle process and leader of the research center in Karlsruhe, Germany, the initial costs of the uranium enrichment through the jet-nozzle process will be three times higher than the going cost on the international market.

Becker arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday and will defend his method at the nuclear CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] session in Brasilia on Tuesday. Commenting on remarks made by Gen Dirceu Coutinho, former NUCLEI [NUCLEBRAS Isotope Enrichment, Inc.] director, he said that there is nothing surprising in the fact that NUCLEBRAS has the greatest responsibility in financing the jet-nozzle method "since Brazil is owner of 50 percent of his rights."

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST LEADER RETURNS--Rio de Janeiro--Renato Rabello, a member of the Communist Party of Brazil (PCDOB), a dissident faction of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), returned yesterday from Paris. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Oct 79 p 9 PY]

UNITAS NAVAL EXERCISES--Brazilian-U.S. naval forces will start the annual UNITAS naval exercises along the Brazilian coast on Wednesday. The Brazilian Task Force will be headed by Rear Adm Carlos Eduardo Jordao de Medeeiros, while the U.S. Navy Task Force 138 will be headed by Rear Adm (John Elkland). A U.S. nuclear submarine will participate in the exercise for the first time. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Oct 79 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT--Brazil's foreign debt now totals $47 billion and, since foreign reserves stood at $9 billion in June, the net foreign debt is $38 billion. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Sep 79 p 18 PY]

FUTURE ARMS PURCHASES REPORTEDLY TO BE SECRET

PA231258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2312 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 21 Oct (EFE)--Judicial circles here say that in the future Colombia will purchase weapons for its armed forces through secret contracts in order to avoid speculation in the press and particularly to avoid alleged "espionage" by other nations. The sources indicated that the juridical secretariat of the presidency proposed recently that secret contracts be used to purchase weapons for national defense.

According to foreign policy observers, the government proposed this law to avoid new scandals such as the one several years ago over the purchase of Mirage planes for the air force. Another scandal was the Lockheed case, in which civilians and military personnel were "bribed" by that U.S. company to purchase Hercules aircraft for the air force.

The source revealed that the new statute provides that contracts for future purchases of materiel for national defense or for restricted use by the military or police "are reserved contracts and therefore will not be published in the official gazette." Future weapons purchases, the sources said, will not be subject to public bidding and will definitely not be subject to review or approval by the Council of Ministers or the Council of State.

The state will be free to purchase arms from any country. Moreover, it was learned that the secret contracts will have no limits or controls. This is also obviously designed to avoid criticism from the press, which some months ago uncovered a scandal over the purchase of the famous Corvettes fourth hand from Portugal.

During a parade on 20 July in Bogota the armed forces displayed tanks and other military equipment that the press and the public had not been told about.

Statistics show that the main purchases of weapons were made from large powers such as the United States and were primarily to equip the police.

ARMY ARRESTS 50 PEOPLE 'INVOLVED IN SUBVERSION'

PA240322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 24 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Oct (AFP)--Military spokesmen reported today that some 50 people involved in subversion had been arrested in north central Colombia during the past few hours.

The army's 4th Brigade, with headquarters in Medellin, confirmed the arrests and indicated that 25 of those arrested are members of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). These reportedly include five members of the group which on 2 October killed seven soldiers when it ambushed an army convoy near Puerto Berrio, in the Mid-Magdalena region, some 400 km from Bogota.

It has also been reported that Elias Awad, one of the leaders of the Castroite National Liberation Army (ELN), was captured today in Aguachica, Cesar, some 800 km north of here.

It was rumored here tonight that a member of the Marxist M-19 movement has taken asylum in the Ecuadorean Embassy where another alleged guerrilla, Eduardo Garcia, has already taken refuge. The embassy promised to issue a communique tomorrow but neither denied nor confirmed the report. Colombian secret services have also remained silent concerning the rumors.

PRESIDENT STROESSNER TO MEET WITH VIDELA IN ARGENTINA

PY231447 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Oct 79 p 9 PY

[Text] The president, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, will travel to Salta on 28 October at the invitation of Ferinoa 79, the international industrial fair of the Argentine northeast. It has been reported that the chief of state will not travel to Buenos Aires; however, in the city of Salta, Argentina, he will meet with his Argentine colleague, Gen Jorge Rafael Videla (ret).

Stroessner, who will be accompanied by an important entourage, will remain in the Argentine province for 2 days. His return trip is planned for 30 October.

VISITING HUMAN RIGHTS REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET OFFICIALS

PY181659 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Oct 79 p 12 PY

[Text] It was reported yesterday that two members of the International Human Rights League are visiting Paraguay and plan to meet with government officials in the next few days.

According to our information, David Helfeld, former dean and professor of labor and constitutional law of the Puerto Rico Law School, and William Wipfler, official of the U.S. National Council of Churches, arrived here on Sunday.

Helfeld and Wipfler had visited Paraguay in 1976 and 1977 on similar missions. The U.S. Embassy in Asuncion will hold a gathering on the embassy grounds at 1930 on Thursday to honor the visitors.

BULGARIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS PARAGUAYAN CP SECRETARY

AU191535 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

["Stroessner's Big Collapse"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 19 (BTA)--"A dictatorial regime is ruling in Paraguay now, which has been governing the country for more than 40 years", Mr Antonio Maidana, secretary general of the Communist Party of Paraguay, stresses in an OTECHESTVEN FRONT interview under the above headline. "Despite the terror having being exercised all these years, dictator Stoessner did not succeed in suppressing the struggle of the Paraguayan people, of the Paraguayan working class and peasants, for freedom and national independence." Mr Antonio Maidana points out that the government in Paraguay is now applying fascist laws such as the law for defence of democracy, the law for protecting social peace, the freedom of the personality, etc.

In reply to the interviewer's question the secretary general emphasizes that in recent years and especially in the 70's, the process of uniting the forces fighting against the dictatorship in the country has considerably grown. He added: "On February 3rd of this year an agreement was concluded between four parties of the bourgeois opposition. This agreement contains 14 points, with many of which we communists, agree. It is clear that it is about an agreement which concerns the most pressing political tasks only and is not intended to settle the strategic tasks for the working class and the peasants. Nevertheless, we salute its signing and think that it will make a new step forward to the formation of a broad united front with anti-imperialist content."

TEACHERS REACT TO ROYO SPEECH ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Gilberto Solis Comments

PA232154 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] One of the primary negotiators for the striking teachers said this morning that the president's statements responded to a great extent to the teachers' demands. He made the statements at the conclusion of the teachers' march from the interior. The teachers began walking from Chorrera yesterday afternoon. According to the teachers, a demonstration was staged in Chorrera at 0200. They chanted slogans during the march and were greeted in the city by leaders Marco Alarcon and Gilberto Solis. This station was able to interview Professor Solis during the demonstration. He was asked about the president's statements.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is your opinion of the president's statements in response to the teachers' demands?

[Answer] We feel his reply responded to the teachers' demands to a great extent. However, we want to be sure of this today at 1600 when we meet with the government team at the negotiating table in order to really find out how far he will go. We hope to solve this problem today or tomorrow at the latest. However, the teachers must be truly satisfied, because we have been struggling for a right and a duty that we feel is honest.

[Question] Regarding the extra pay, which was the basic topic over the past few hours of negotiations, have the rank and file accepted the figure?

[Answer] No, they have not accepted the figure. We will negotiate that this afternoon.

[Question] This means you will not return to classes tomorrow?

[Answer] Definitely not, even if the problem is solved today. We cannot say we will return to classes tomorrow because many teachers from the interior are here at the Venezuela school and they will have to return to their schools. [end recording]

Carlos Munoz Rebuts Speech

PA231759 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Commentary by teacher Carlos Munoz on "Analisis y Accion" program]

[Excerpts] Good morning, Panamanian people. We are going to refer to the president's speech last night to the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. Once again we tell you, people, that the president's speech is just a repetition of his 11 October speech to the Assembly.

Let us see first what our president had to say. Concerning Law No 47, he suggested that it be enforced. That is what he said. But later in the speech he claimed that Law No 47 was good in its time. Listen well--it was good in its day but not now. This means that, according to the president, it was good to appoint teachers in executive positions on merit and that the most capable persons should occupy leadership positions within the Education Ministry; but this is not good now.

What the president means is what is good now is to continue handpicking all those who will occupy executive positions, as has been done since he became education minister, ignoring the merits, studies and capability of all professional educators who had taken specialization courses abroad.

Mr President, you hold a doctorate of law but you are not a teacher. You added that in the latest negotiations the teachers rejected your proposals and, based on the 9 October demonstration where the Panamanian people repudiated the educational reform, we are insisting on our intransigent position. Mr President, we have not been intransigent as you charge in your speech; we have been flexible.

You also discussed the repeal of the educational reform law, but there is a key issue that we have always questioned in this--your credibility, Mr President. It is very symptomatic that the teachers and the people do not believe their president's words, and I will tell you why, Mr President: because in the beginning you said the educational reform was being derogated, that it would be stopped, but while you said that your underlings are promoting educational reform seminars. So what about your credibility, Mr President, if we see parents constantly repudiating these meetings because they do not want educational reform?

Mr President, we feel that last night's speech is simply another tactic, another way of confusing the public, to try to make the Panamanian people believe that teachers are worried only about their pay. No, Mr President, our pay raise is a palliative and we are going to see if it improves and alleviates our economic status. But Mr President, the main thing was educational reform and respect and the enforcement of the organic education law.

Thank you, Panamanian people. Our time is up. We hope to continue discussing this tomorrow, and we tell the people that the struggle will continue because the president's words did not satisfy us and are contrary to our fair demands. Thank you, Panamanian people.

PANAMENIST PARTY LEADER ARRESTED BY NATIONAL GUARD

PA240035 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Luis Martinz, Jr, assistant press secretary of the Panamenist Party, has been under arrest at the Modelo Prison since yesterday, pending investigation of his possible involvement in subversive plans. Luis Martinz, Jr, was arrested yesterday by members of the National Guard G-2 on orders from Assistant Attorney General Isaac Chang Vega. As of noon today, two writs of habeas corpus on Martinz' behalf had been filed with the Supreme Court of Justice, one of them challenging the actions of Col Florencio Florez, chief of staff of the National Guard, and the other challenging G-2 chief Lt Col Manuel Antonio Noriega. It has not been determined whether or not Martinz, who has been under arrest since yesterday afternoon, has already testified before Attorney Chang Vega, but sources linked to the National Guard indicated that details would be released during a news conference that may be held tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Panamenist Party has issued a resolution vigorously protesting Martinz' arrest and reminding all directors, committees, executives and Panamenists in general that an offense against one Panamenist will be considered an offense against all Panamenists. The resolution notes that Martinz had been in exile for 9 years and says that ever since his return he has been subjected to abuse and threats.

Party Leader Released

PA240150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0120 GMT 24 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Opposition leader Luis Martinz, Jr, who was arrested yesterday by Panamanian security agents, was released late this afternoon. Two writs of habeas corpus had been presented on behalf of Martinz, who returned to the country last year after 9 years in exile.

COSTA RICA

MATOS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, REVEALS DETAILS OF IMPRISONMENT

PA240238 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Huber Matos revealed details of his 20 years in prison in a press conference today. The former revolutionary commander, sentenced by Fidel Castro's regime to 20 years in prison, said in a news conference that on 17 October of this year he had been tortured and blackmailed when he was taken to the G-2 office in Havana.

For over 2 hours, former Cuban revolutionary Huber Matos revealed details of his 20 years in captivity in Fidel Castro's prisons and answered questions from approximately 100 newsmen.

Matos admitted he was a sympathizer of the United States but said this does not signify submission because he is opposed to submission in any form.

He was thankful for the efforts made to obtain his freedom but warned that injustice has not ended in Cuba.

Although some exiled Cubans consider him a leader, Huber Matos said he has not come out of prison to be anyone's rival, but will do his duty. I will always struggle for the best for Cuba. I want my country to achieve independence and to have all injustice end because the revolution was betrayed in the beginning, not by me but by others, Matos said.

Matos appealed for the liberation of more than 100 prisoners. He said there are two groups of companions in his life: those he had before this 20-year period and who struggled for freedom during the Fulgencio Batista regime, and those who accompanied him in Camaguey. Many of them, he said, are still in Fidel Castro's jails and should be freed. He said they must be rescued from the communist Castroite prisons, emphasizing that women prisoners urgently need to obtain their freedom because they have been the most combative.

When asked if, after being accused of high treason to the revolution he had talked to Fidel Castro, he replied that he always wanted to, but Castro never wanted to talk to him. Mr Castro, Matos said, never wanted to talk to him because of the things he said regarding everything Castro did against the principles of the revolution. Matos said on one occasion he had asked the warden of the prison in which he was being held to take a message to Fidel Castro but that he had never received a reply.

Matos said all the accusations made against him in 1959 were a farce, as was his trial. He said the only traitor to the Cuban revolution was Fidel Castro. Matos said that not even during the revolution in the Sierra Maestra nor after the victory had he submitted to the changeable character of Fidel Castro. The former revolutionary commander said on several occasions Fidel Castro and circles close to him had tried to involve him in dirty affairs.

In answering a question from a reporter, Matos said he had never planned to overthrow Fidel Castro's government. He said he never had such petty ideas. On the contrary, he said, during the revolution he and his friends had gone through difficult and trying times due to a lack of supplies. However, he never even thought of attempting anything like this, Matos reiterated.

When asked how he felt when he was called Major Matos, he said: I think my military rank is being recognized because ranks are not removed. Although, when they condemned me 20 years ago, the sentence said that I lost my rank as major.

Further on, Matos said that as long as he lives he will continue to feel as if he is a commander of liberty and will continue to be a revolutionary, although he did not admit he would head a movement to overthrow Fidel Castro.

My country is going through trying times because of its submission to a foreign power, Huber Matos said referring to the surrender of Fidel Castro and his government to the Soviet Union. This is treason indeed, Huber Matos said during his extensive news conference this afternoon, during which he related incidents of the hunger strikes he staged in 1968 and 1969. He also said that in 1973 he had been beaten and that his left arm had been injured and several ribs fractured.

Matos said he will live with his wife, daughters and sons-in-law in the United States, although he said that he would like to stay in Costa Rica. He repeatedly thanked the people of Costa Rica, because they have always helped him. He pointed out that when the invasion from the Sierra Maestra was being prepared, the first weapons were given to him by former President Jose Figueres.

Matos said he will live in the United States because his family lives in that country, which he admittedly admires.

MATOS' SON LAUDS COSTA RICAN HOSPITALITY

PA231339 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Huber Matos, former military commander from the Cuban Province of Camaguey, underwent physical and moral hardships during his last few days in prison in Havana. Matos arrived in San Jose early today, according to his oldest son, Huber Matos Jr. He was released early Sunday after serving a 20-year prison term for betraying the Cuban revolution in 1959.

Matos Jr asked newsmen to understand that his father could not be presented to them just yet. He noted that the last few days in prison were very hard on the former commander who left Costa Rica en route to Cuba 21 years ago with weapons and men under his command to reinforce the guerrillas led in the Sierra Maestra by incumbent Cuban president and leader of the revolution, Fidel Castro.

"My father's last few days in Cuba were very hard and he is here thanks to the Costa Rican Government," Matos said. He also reported that his father had received death threats. However, due to President Carazo's humanitarian administration, he is here. If Costa Rica had not interceded, he may not be here now," he insisted.

Matos Jr thanked President Carazo, Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria and Economy Minister Fernando Altmann, as well as other San Jose officials who worked to obtain the commander's release, for their efforts. He said that those people began to work on my father's behalf even before they took the reins of government in May 1978 "and at a time when the possibility of my father coming out alive was remote."

Matos Jr stated that the physical punishment the commander underwent included two broken ribs and an arm injury. He was treated for these injuries shortly before being released. "The farewell was very unpleasant," he noted.

Matos Sr will stay in Costa Rica several days or weeks. He will then go to the United States where he will meet his relatives and leaders of the Cuban community.

During his stay in San Jose he will rest, and efforts will be made to insure "his stay does not disrupt peace in Costa Rica," Matos Jr remarked.

His permanent residence, however, will be in Costa Rica [as received] because he considers this country his second homeland, Matos Jr concluded.

PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICIAL ON CUBAN PRISONERS, CASTRO REMARKS

PA231253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0142 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -Huber Matos can come back to Cuba whenever he wishes, Fidel Castro told Willie Azofeifa, senior officer of the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry.

Azofeifa, who went last week to Havana to conclude the arrangements for the release of Matos and the 30 other political prisoners who arrived today in San Jose, told ACAN-EFE about his stay in Cuba. He stated that he met with Fidel Castro for 45 minutes last Friday night.

The officer, an administration official, said that during his visit to Havana, accompanied by Jorge Poveda, private secretary of the Costa Rican president, he received all kinds of assistance by the Cuban authorities. He indicated that he discussed many topics with Castro, who referred with great respect both to Costa Rican President Carazo and to Public Security Minister Echeverria.

Regarding Matos, Castro indicated that he had been tried and sentenced to 20 years in prison. "Castro noted that Matos had served his sentence, and he showed great interest in the release of the prisoners," Azofeifa added.

The official said of the Cuban leader that "although I am not a communist, I must say that Fidel Castro is quite an exceptional man."

Azofeifa explained that in 2-3 weeks at the most, another 55 prisoners will be released and transferred to Costa Rica. Of this number, two or three will not be released because the Havana government considers they showed bad conduct in prison and are very dangerous in view of their subversive activities, according to the Cuban Government.

For his part, Public Security Minister Echeverria Brealey voiced the Costa Rican Government's pleasure at the release of Matos and the other prisoners. He noted that a total of 170 visas have been granted for an equal number of prisoners of conscience in Havana. He added that more visas will be granted to all Cubans who request them, with the understanding that those who want to and who have relatives here can remain in this country, although the majority will go on to the United States. He indicated that such transit visas will guarantee the departure of other prisoners.

It has been disclosed that there are some 400 political prisoners in Havana. Huber Matos, son of Commander Matos, affirmed that the prisoners include Armando Valladares who has to use a wheelchair. "He is forced to walk and he is pressured by being told that, when he can walk, he will be able to leave prison," Commander Matos' son stated.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA231635 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Vladimir Chernyshev, new USSR ambassador to Costa Rica, presented his credentials yesterday afternoon to President Rodrigo Carazo. Chernyshev is replacing Ambassador Selenov who died 4 months ago in Moscow after a short illness.

Chernyshev said he did not wish to comment on the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats accused by the Costa Rican Government of meddling in the country's internal affairs during the strike that paralyzed the Atlantic coastal city of Limon.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT--The government council last night appointed Miguel Yamuni as ambassador to Kuwait. This appointment will be effective 1 January 1980. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA]

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR--San Jose, 4 Oct--New Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Edelberto Torres Espinoza today presented his credentials to President Rodrigo Carazo. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA]

TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA--San Jose, 24 Sep--Costa Rica's trade deficit with the other Central American countries in the first 8 months of 1979 amounts to $22.5 million. From January to August, Costa Rica exported $105.4 million worth of goods to Central America and imported $127.9 million worth of goods. In that period, Costa Rica exported $17.9 million worth of goods to Nicaragua while it bought $27.5 million from Nicaragua. The trade deficit with Guatemala was $10.2 million and, with El Salvador, it was $9.6 million. There was a $6.9 million trade surplus with Honduras. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2032 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA]

NEW DIC DIRECTOR--Beginning on Monday, the Criminal Investigations Directorate [DIC] will be directed by Lt Col Guillermo Marti Vargas who was director of the air section of the Public Security Ministry. Col Johnny Echeverry, who was DIC director, will be deputy director of national security. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 79 PA]

DEPUTY LABOR MINISTER--The labor minister yesterday announced that Federico Gallego Soliz had been appointed deputy minister of labor. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Oct 79 PA]

NEW BIMONTHLY PUBLICATION--EL NACIONAL, a new bimonthly newspaper, began to circulate in San Jose. In its first issue, Director Marjorie Ross points out in an editorial that it will not oppose anyone, will be inspirational rather than commercial in nature and will seek to cover areas of thought and horizons not yet covered by other press organs. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 Sep 79 p 6A PA]

EL SALVADOR

STATE OF SIEGE LIFTED, CABINET MEMBERS TAKE OFFICE

PA231744 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The state of siege and martial law were lifted in El Salvador today pursuant to a decree approved by the ruling revolutionary junta.

Both measures had been taken 8 days ago following the coup d'etat that toppled President Carlos Humberto Romero and following the takeover of several cities on the outskirts of San Salvador by the Revolutionary People's Army and the 28 February People's Leagues, both leftwing organizations. At least 30 were killed and many were injured in those incidents.

On the other hand, the new cabinet, comprised of the military, social democrats, Christian democrats, businessmen and other groups' representatives, took office today.

ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF FORMER PRESIDENT'S HOME FOILED

PA240412 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2333 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--An employee in the household of Col Arturo Armando Molina, the former president of El Salvador, was planning to detonate a bomb on the security grounds of the residence. Miguel Angel Castro Aguiluz, 23, was arrested by the National Guard in the home of Colonel Molina, located at kilometer 3 on the northern highway. It was reported that Castro Aguiluz is a member of the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) and had been ordered to detonate a powerful bomb. Three packages containing chlorate, sulfur and tar, with which he was to manufacture a bomb to be placed on the security grounds of the former president's residence, were seized from the prisoner.

Molina has spent most of his time in Panama. Two months ago the ERP machinegunned the residence itself, wounding one of the guards.

In the meantime, Julio Flores, a leader of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) said today that this group rejects the new revolutionary government junta because it does not respond to the interests of the workers and peasants. He asserted that the BPR will not seek a dialog with the junta "because we do not have a single point in common."

Referring to the cabinet and the individual qualities of each of the ministers and under secretary, he pointed out that deep changes in society cannot take place because of the good will an individual may have. It is the people who must decide such changes. He said that after 8 days in power the new government had been incapable of releasing the more than 200 persons who have been detained or who have disappeared in recent years.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) today withdrew from the "Popular Forum" comprised of 14 center-left unions that support the junta. According to Hector Bernabe Recinos, a FENASTRAS leader, it did so because of the violent manner in which several people were removed from some factories yesterday and an attack on a demonstration being held by the Unified Popular Action Front, during which three people were killed.

PANAMA'S TORRIJOS REPORTEDLY ADVISED COUP LEADERS

PA240140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0104 GMT 24 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Col Arnoldo Majano, one of the military leaders who carried out the Salvadoran coup, said today that Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the Panamanian National Guard, gave moral support to the coup and advised the young military officers in various areas. "Torrijos gave us moral support and expressed faith in the changes that are occurring in El Salvador," Col Arnoldo Majano told ACAN-EFE.

When asked what kind of contact had been established between the coupist officers and General Torrijos, Majano said: "Only by telephone."

"We followed General Torrijos' recommendations because they came from a well-known friend of El Salvador and because he is a man of great intelligence and experience," Colonel Majano added.

General Torrijos, who in 1968 led a coup d'etat in Panama, graduated from the Salvadoran War College and, since then, has maintained close relations with Salvadoran military personnel an his comrades-in-arms.

NICARAGUA

COUNCIL OF STATE TO BE APPOINTED 4 MAY 1980

PA231657 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0123 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo Callejas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today said that the Council of State--counselling body for legislative matters--will be definitely appointed on 4 May 1980.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is currently legislating without the Council of State which, according to government agreement, will have 33 members.

May 4 is the date when Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino went to the mountains to struggle against U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua during the 1920's.

According to the original plan, the Council of State was going to be formed by six members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and six from the political blocs. The rest would be representatives from professional, workers, peasants and students. The government definitely said that the Workers Front (labor central considered by government officials as Trotskiyite) will not be allowed to participate in the Council of State "because it is a counterrevolutionary organization."

Workers Front leaders have denounced the arrest of at least 100 members of the front accused of exerting pressure on the leaders of the revolution to omit stages in the revolutionary process.

U.S. CITIZEN EXPELLED FOR 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES'

PA231628 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0021 GMT 22 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has decreed the expulsion of Raymundo Bartlett, a 54-year old American and member of the board of directors of the "Booth of Nicaragua" Fishing Company for participating in counterrevolutionary activities on the country's Atlantic coast.

Bartlett's expulsion was announced at a news conference today held by three of the five members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction at Government House. Junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra said Bartlett was involved in a plot against the administration.

It was reported that Bartlett used the lack of fuel in Bluefields and El Bluff and the almost total paralysis of the cold storage plants and fishing activities as excuses for counterrevolutionary activities.

The problems in the Atlantic region reached such an extreme that an armed attack against the Carlos Fonseca Amador Palace was carried out in Bluefields. A militia member was wounded in that attack. Some people in Bluefields even thought England should solve their problems.

In view of the situation, the government was forced to send a special forces contingent to quell the unrest. Tranquillity prevails in Bluefields now, the government stated. Commander Ortega completed a tour of the Atlantic sector Saturday. He inquired personally into what was occurring in the area.

It was explained at the news conference that the government seized former president and dictator Anastasio Somoza's interest in the "Pesca-Nica" and "Booth of Nicaragua" fishing companies in the Atlantic sector. The remainder of the shares are owned by U.S. companies in New York. According to Commander Ortega, these companies sent a representative from Miami to Nicaragua to demand that the militia be withdrawn from the Atlantic sector or else the companies would "withdraw from Nicaragua." The government's reply was a "no" to the U.S. companies. They were told that "even if we go through 1 million difficulties in Nicaragua, we will not be blackmailed or threatened because we are willing to defend the country's sovereignty."

"Strong evidence that Bartlett was a political agent of certain interests and that he was a friend of Somoza" was found after an investigation. In addition, weapons were found in Bartlett's possession and it was established that he was getting weapons out of the country through Cabo Gracias a Dios and sending them to Honduras where former National Guardsmen who fled the country are active.

It was also discovered that Bartlett participated in the bombing of Rama, also in the Atlantic sector, during the insurrection. According to Commander Ortega, Bartlett confessed that he had participated in the bombings but only against empty ships and only in his capacity as an expert because the rockets were not operating properly.

Ortega said Bartlett's crimes deserve a 30-year prison sentence. However, the Interior Ministry decided that Bartlett, who was captured in the Atlantic sector, was to be turned over to the U.S. Embassy. Apparently he was still at the U.S. Embassy today.

Ortega also said that "Consolidated Foods" transnational of New York sent a threatening note to Bernardo Chamorro, the government's representative to the fishing companies where Somoza's shares were seized. The note was sent as a way to obtain news about the Bartlett case. The note indicated that if Bartlett's situation was not solved "to the satisfaction of the U.S. company," the company would use "all necessary political and publicity means to influence U.S. agencies and the Congress against Nicaragua."

The note sent by the U.S. company was described as "an imperialist aggression by a transnational that shows no respect for our revolution" or for the Nicaraguan Government. Commander Ortega said the company's threat did not intimidate the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front or the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. He maintained that the Nicaraguan Government was not willing to tolerate such threats.

BORGE REPORTS ON LATIN AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES MEETING

PA192348 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation to the recently adjourned conference of Latin American political parties held at Oaxaca, Mexico, announced Nicaragua's support for Puerto Rico's independence struggle.

At the meeting, Cmdr Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the Nicaraguan delegation, was elected vice president of the conference. Interior Minister Borge Martinez said this morning that the document [as heard], also signed by Nicaragua, contains a specific protest against the U.S. position on the establishment of military bases in the Caribbean.

The Nicaraguan leader offered details of the recently adjourned conference and referred to the document drafted at the conference. Borge said: [begin recording] The document was discussed word by word and we intervened repeatedly in the debate and insisted that the document not include any indication of anticommunism. This was achieved. We were also successful in seeing that the document reflected as much as possible, taking into account the degree of heterogenity present, the struggle of the Latin American nations and correct position concerning imperialism.

Several proposals complementing the document were submitted by the Nicaraguan delegation and were approved. I believe the most important proposal referred to the independence of Puerto Rico. We pointed out that, in order for Latin America to know who's who in the anti-imperialist struggle, it was necessary to support the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence. That motion, which marked the starting point of the anti-imperialist definition in Latin America, was approved at the conference. Later, we are going to read the entire text of that motion.

We also motioned for a protest against the U.S. position on the establishment of a military base in Florida and military reinforcements at Guantanamo. The U.S. position is designed to bring pressure on the Latin American nations in their struggle and is also designed to create conflicts and prevent the approval of the SALT II treaties, which are so important for humanity. In addition, such a policy responds to the internal interests of the U.S. electoral campaign. In other words, they are playing with the interests of humanity for selfish partisan reasons within the United States.

Other motions were approved expressing solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, Haiti and Chile. We will give you more information on these matters as soon as we receive the documents we will turn over to you.

Due to the prestige of our revolution, our delegation was prominent at the conference in its contact with the people during several rallies there, as well as in the conference itself. As the Mexican press said, we played a starring role at the conference due to the prestige of our revolution. All these manifestations reflect the respect existing in Mexico and throughout Latin America for our efforts to consolidate our liberation.

Aside from the conference we held an interview with the president of Mexico. We have some photos of the interview. As a result of that meeting, we have excellent news to give the people of Nicaragua. The Government of Mexico will give us all the oil we need, besides other aid which the government and people of Mexico will offer us. The oil, however, is more important. The president of Mexico personally told us that we will have 15,000 barrels of oil daily. Once we settle the financial procedure for the transaction, the oil will immediately start coming to the country. This represents a tremendous contribution to Nicaragua and solves our energy problem. It also allows us to use the savings aspects of our development.

In addition to its oil, Mexico will possibly assist us in the exploration of our subsoils in the search for minerals. It may also aid us in other areas which we will not announce at this time, pending official confirmation. We can affirm, however, that Mexico places itself at the head of the nations offering assistance to our revolution and people.

Prior to the Mexican president's offer, we had invited him to visit our country. The date of his arrival is still to be announced, and we hope that upon his arrival he will be afforded a welcome worthy of a man who has offered to help us so generously. [end recording]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN, IRAN

AU220955 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Rome, October 22 (ANSA)--The Government of Nicaragua is on the side of Cuba, the Soviet Union, and Nationalist China, is opposed to the People's Republic of China and Zionism and is in favor of the policy of Ayatollah Khomeyni in Iran.

This is the gist of an interview Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Ramirez Gonzalez granted Milan's daily "GIORNALE NUOVO" published here over the weekend.

Gonzalez described some of the fundamental lines of the new Sandinista government's foreign policy, aimed at the "creation of socialism in Nicaragua." The Sandinista government has been in power for the last several months after overthrowing the government of dictator Anastasio Somoza.

In reply to a question on why the government "still has diplomatic relations with Taiwan", the deputy foreign minister said, "the Taiwan Embassy is a leftover from the Somoza government which did not have relations with the People's Republic. We followed the criterion to not break relations with anyone so that no one would break off relations with us.

"We Sandinistas cannot be friends with those who attack other communist countries. I believe that Maoism has ceased to be a revolutionary movement", Gonzalez added in reference to the Sino-Vietnamese dispute. "Furthermore, we Sandinistas are following information given us by our Vietnamese friends. We know that the Vietnamese, because of their war of independence and their tradition, always tell the truth", the deputy foreign minister continued.

Gonzalez said that "our policy is opposed to regressive tendencies such as Zionism" but had words of praise for the traditionalist bent the new Iranian Government of religious leader Khomeyni has taken. "I do not consider Khomeyniism a regressive tendency. I consider it a particular expression of the popular will in Iran", the Nicaraguan official said.

WORKERS FRONT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARRESTS OF MEMBERS

PA231719 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 15 Oct 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Workers Front communique--no date given]

[Text] The Revolutionary Workers Central, Workers Front, hereby informs workers and all other exploited and oppressed national groups that more than 30 members, sympathizers, leaders or aides of our proletarian organization are now under arrest.

Many of them have been in prison since 27 September and were arrested while working on organizational tasks at their work places. So far no charges have been made against any of them. Furthermore, their whereabouts are unknown.

Military officials have paid no attention to legal procedures and have actually arrested relatives and lawyers who have sought the incarcerated revolutionaries' release. That is the case of Juan Arana, Pablo Martinez and Judith Silva, who were arrested when they tried to secure Mario Perez' release.

The writ of habeas corpus, the right of an individual, has not worked either, even though attorneys sympathetic to our organization have filed such writs with the Masaya Court of Appeals.

We feel these repressive activities are part of the ignominious campaign inexplicably and unjustifiably undertaken against our organization by some Sandinist National Liberation Front leaders with the endorsement of the news media.

We believe differences between the revolutionary forces should be ironed out through dialog and not through slander and imprisonment.

Only the real enemies of the revolution--Somozism and imperialism--should be suppressed.

The list of the arrested includes: Mario Perez, Yadira Sandoval, Dr Juan Arana, Pablo Martinez, Judith Silva, Dario Bravo, Andres Velazquez, Jorge Ramirez, Carlos Arteaga, Juan Jose Herrera, Antonio Ruiz Melendez, Felix Obregon, Nora Gordon, Luis Rodriguez, Juana Barrera, brothers Dario, Julio and Marcos Bravo, Moises Castillo, Guillermo Cortes, Carmen Caracas and others whose names we do not remember.

To defend freedom to organize is to carry out the revolution!

[Signed] Revolutionary Workers Central, Workers Front.

NEWS AGENCY JOINS NONALINED POOL

PA211952 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1804 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Three months after the Sandinist victory in this Central American nation, the government has established its own new NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY (ANN). Under the responsibility of Carlos Garcia and Francisco Hernandez Segura, the NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY began distributing its copy through the pool of nonalined countries' news agencies. It will also distribute news by means of the committees of solidarity with Nicaragua throughout the world. The first ANN dispatch was filed on 19 October on the third-month anniversary of the revolution, the newspapers BARRICADA and LA PRENSA reported today.

The agency's director, Carlos Garcia, said that ANN has been founded with the objective of telling the world "the facts about the advance of our process and offsetting with the truth the international campaign of lies and defamation that the reactionary forces have undertaken against our revolution."

A total of 20 newsmen, most of them graduates of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, are on the staff. ANN's offices are located on the seventh floor of the state-owned Zacarias Guerra Building in this capital.

BRIEFS

VISIT OF VENEZUELAN MINISTERS--Five Venezuelan Cabinet ministers have arrived in our country to advise Nicaraguan ministries on several topics. They will meet today at 1500 with junta member Alfonso Robelo and will later meet with newsmen at Government House. One of the visitors is the Venezuelan mines minister. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Oct 79 PA]

NEW IRAQI AMBASSADOR--'Abd al-Wadud ash-Shaykhli, the first Iraqi ambassador to be accredited to Nicaragua, presented his credentials to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Tuesday. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 79 p 2 PA]

BANANA EXPORT UNION--Contadora Island, Panama, 20 Oct--The fifth ministerial conference of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB), concluded here this afternoon with Nicaragua's entry into the organization. The ministers and representatives attending the meeting unanimously accepted Nicaragua's entry into the UPEB. The other members are Costa Rica, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. Nicaragua's request to join the UPEB had been presented by the Sandinist government some weeks ago. Nicaragua exports 7 million 20-kg boxes of bananas annually, representing approximately 2 percent of the world's production. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0113 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA]

NEW RIVAS POLICE COMMANDER--Rivas--Commander Boris Vega, alias Eugenio, has assumed the post of police commander in Rivas. Commander Omar [not further identified] has been confirmed as departmental commander. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Oct 79 p 4 PA]

JUIGALPA MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATORS--Jigalpa, Nicaragua--The local government junta has appointed a new municipal administrator, who took office 2 October. He is Alberto Molina del Campo. The treasurer is Felix Pedro Tablada Rios. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 79 p 4 PA]

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES--The director of the Nicaraguan Telephone and Postal Service has announced that there will be a thorough reorganization of the various departments in order to insure efficient service. Telegraph service has been resumed with the Atlantic coast and intensive efforts are being made to restore direct dialing service to Carazo and Matagalpa. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Oct 79 p 4 PA]

INCREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS--The people are responding to the country's financial system by increasing deposits, Companero Porfirio Gomez, who is in charge of the bank superintendency, has said. He added that since the revolutionary victory a major increase has been noted in deposits although most people in Nicaragua still need to use their savings. He also reported that as of 11 October 1979 deposits totaled 3,464.9 billion cordobas. This figure includes deposits in the National Development Bank, the nationalized banks, foreign banks, investment financing firms and what is known as the national savings and loan system [sistema nacional de ahorro y prestamo--SNAP]. Companero Gomez said that last July deposits totaled 3.3 billion cordobas which means there has been a 164,900 cordobas increase. He concluded by saying that this clearly indicates the Nicaraguan people's confidence in the nationalization of banking. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA]

CARTER UNPOPULARITY DUE TO 'UNFULFILLED PROMISES'

FL232046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Oct 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants' "Political Information " program commentary]

[Text] North American President James Carter cannot hide his fear for his reelection bid in the 1980 election. More than one poll conducted by specialized U.S. agencies have shown recently that the chief executive is not very popular and that a high percentage of the citizenry does not feel confident with his leadership. It is not a coincidence that this lack of confidence exists or that it is growing.

In his previous electoral campaign Carter made many promises to the North American people and he has not fulfilled them. At that time he said that he would solve the economic crisis, inflation, unemployment and the high cost of living which affects the country and which weights most heavily on the backs of the people. He promised to reduce military expenditures, take firm steps toward consolidating peace and contribute to strengthening international security. The results of his term in office show the nonfulfillment of those promises and foretells a hopeless future for U.S. taxpayers.

The United States is still in an acute economic crisis and continues to be under inflationary conditions and affected by unemployment which includes more than 7 million North Americans of active working age. The blacks, Indians, Latins and other ethnic minorities remain under the scourge of discrimination, the trampling of their rights and persecution. The tax paid by the North American people grows year by year due to the increase in the war expenditures. For 1979, Carter approved the largest military budget in North American history. And now, at a time when he is in a reelection campaign he has increased the funds for this purpose in 1980 to 141.2 billion dollars, some 5 billion more than for the present year.

Carter's administration proposes an increase in the bellicose yankee presence in the world with more troops in Guantanamo and Puerto Rico, in the Indian Ocean and the Middle East and with the establishment of a reaction force, new nuclear and conventional weapons which have to be paid for through increased taxation of the U.S. people.

Today in Washington there prevails a markedly bellicose policy and the great U.S. masses do not happily share this position. It is obvious that the chief executive's popularity is in danger and even more so, his reelection, and that the president is concerned about this. Therefore in his speech in Boston on 20 October James Carter took the opportunity at the inauguration of a library dedicated to the assassinated John F. Kennedy to ask his brother, Senator Edward Kennedy, to keep out of the 1980 presidential campaign.

Although Kennedy has not declared his intention to run, he is a cause of concern for the leader who sees in him a strong rival in the election. Carter even said that I do not recommend anyone to try to be elected to the White House, at least not for the moment. A short time ago a rumor circulated in Washington that if Edward Kennedy runs for the presidency in 1980 he could be assassinated. After this, a spokesman for the present administration began a propaganda campaign accusing Kennedy electoral campaign committees of collecting funds unconstitutionally.

Games and more games begin to bubble up in the U.S. electoral panorama, as occurred when Richard Nixon was president and which resulted in the great scandal of Watergate. The U.S. people are logically waiting for a government which acts seriously in solving the most pressing problems in the country and which ends waste and the bellicose hysteria, and they feel slighted by the actions of the present administration.

COMMITTEE OF 75 PRAISES CASTRO'S RELEASE OF PRISONERS

PA231236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2354 GMT 21 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 21 Oct (EFE)--Reverend Jose Reyes, chairman of the Committee of 75 of the Cuban community abroad, made a public announcement this afternoon thanking the government of Havana for fulfilling the points reached in the agreements signed last December. Reverend Reyes, who made the announcement before representatives of international press media accredited to Cuba, also voiced appreciation to the Costa Rican Government headed by Mr Carazo Odio for accepting the visit today of a group of political prisoners and their families to San Jose that included former Cmdr Huber Matos.

During the press conference the reverend affirmed that the community thus far has chartered a total of 23 special flights. This has permitted the departure of many political prisoners and their families. Reyes also praised the attitude of President Fidel Castro, whom he referred to as "commander in chief of the Cuban revolution," for having fulfilled the terms of the prisoners' release. He noted that the agreements determined that only 80 percent of the political prisoners--a total of 3,600--would be released while the release of the remaining 900 would be up to Havana.

Asked if Huber Matos will be used by groups of the Cuban community abroad as a figure against the Cuban regime, the chairman of the "Committee of 75" said he did not know.

HAVANA HOSTS CEMA DEPUTY TRADE MINISTERS CONFERENCE

FL232156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2147 GMT 23 Oct 79 FL

[Text] An ordinary conference of CEMA-member countries deputy foreign trade ministers opened in Havana today with a schedule of activities that will last until Friday. The agenda includes analysis of important matters concerning mutual trade among CEMA-member countries, fulfillment of contractual obligations on industrial goods of broad consumption and conclusion of agreements and contracts for the next 5-year period.

Representatives of the GDR, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Vietnam are attending the conference which is being held at the Palace of Conventions. Vice Minister of Foreign Trade (Jose de la Puente) heads the Cuban delegation that includes (Felix Loas Ramos) and other officials.

Telecommunications Meeting Scheduled

FL231524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The 17th meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Telecommunications and Postal Services will be held at the Palace of Conventions in this capital from 30 October to 5 November.

The meeting, which will be held in Cuba for the first time, will be attended by delegations from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Vietnam, GDR, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as by a Yugoslav delegation by virtue of an agreement signed between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government.

Among other matters, the agenda includes a report concerning the 1979 and future work of the CEMA Standing Committee for Telecommunications and Postal Services.

HUNGARIAN STATISTICS GROUP ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL232117 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 23 Oct 79 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Central Statistics Office of the People's Republic of Hungary, headed by its chairman (Bera Ajitai), has arrived in our country in response to an invitation from the State Committee for Statistics, also in the delegation from that fraternal country are Dr (Agoston Pelva), director general, and (Gyula Varga), general section chief of that institution.

The Hungarian technician delegation was received by Fidel Vascos Gonzalez, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Statistics, Jorge Elguezabal, vice president, and other officials from that organization. The Hungarian delegation will remain in our country for several days. They will take part in a work program which includes visits to provincial delegations in Cienfuegos, Villa Clara and Havana City and to the National Computer Center.

AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS DESIGNATED

FL221424 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The Council of State has designated Comrade Antonio Diaz Gonzalez ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Until his ambassadorial appointment, Comrade Diaz Gonzalez was the rector of the Higher Institute of the Foreign Service.

DORTICOS MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN LABOR MINISTER

FL231306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received professor Virgilio Godoy Reyes, Nicaragua's minister of labor, who heads a delegation. During the talks the two leaders discussed matters dealing with Nicaragua's development and, especially, the progress of cooperation between the two countries' labor agencies.

SRV PARTY DELEGATION VISITS SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

FL231547 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1511 GMT 23 Oct 79 FL

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party Central Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has visited the offices of the Cuban committee of solidarity with that Southeast Asian nation. The delegation is headed by (Do Van Tei), chief of the SRV Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and Tran Huu Suy, counselor of the SRV Embassy in Cuba.

During the visit the Vietnamese officials said their people are working on two fundamental tasks, the defense of the country in case there is another Maoist aggression and the stepping up of production. They also indicated that the situation on the border with China is tense because the Maoist gang is infiltrating spies and maintains a psychological war against the Vietnamese nation.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH JAPAN INAUGURATED BY FERNANDEZ FONT

FL222059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 22 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Marcelo Fernandez Font, minister of foreign trade, inaugurated this morning at the Palace of Conventions located in Cubanacan the fourth mixed meeting of the Cuba-Japan economic conference. Before the official opening session of the meeting the representatives of organizations and enterprises participating in the meeting visited the exhibit of Cuban export products which is set up in one of the halls at the Palace of Conventions.

The Japanese delegation is headed by (Yoshihiro Inayama) [chairman of the governing board of Nippon Steel Corporation], and the Cuban side is headed by Ricardo Cabrizas, vice minister of foreign trade. Japan is represented at the fourth mixed meeting of the conference by 27 organizations and enterprises comprising 60 delegates, while the Cuban delegation includes 52 organizations and enterprises.

In inaugurating the fourth Cuban-Japan economic meeting Marcelo Fernandez Font, minister of foreign trade, stated that these conferences have played an important and active role in increasing economic and trade relations between the two countries. He then stated that trade between our two countries has been developing positively, having surpassed in 1978 300 million dollars, which keeps Japan in its position as Cuban's number one capitalist trading partner. Marcelo Fernandez also recalled that Japan has played an important role in Cuba's industrial development in recent years. He concluded by wishing this fourth meeting as well as the work to be done by the foreign trade, finance and cooperation committees the greatest success.

Speaking on behalf of the Japanese delegation was its head (Yoshihiro Inayama) who stated that the fourth meeting which began today was called on to strengthen the friendly and economic ties which bind the two countries, regardless of their different systems. He emphasized the importance of the meeting which is taking place in Havana after the meeting of the nonalined countries sixth summit. He then introduced the members of the Japanese side in the mixed meeting.

The agenda includes working meetings of the finance, international trade and cooperation and technical assistance committees, and meetings with the presidents of the National Bank and State Committee for Construction. The Japanese delegation will also visit mines and plants in Moa [Holguin Province] and the City of Santiago de Cuba.

Levi Farah Addresses Meeting

FL232129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1911 GMT 23 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Levi Farah, minister-president of the State Committee for Construction, reported on the activities of his organization to the participants of the fourth meeting of the Cuba-Japan economic conference which is being held in the Palace of Conventions. In his presentation the Cuban minister stated that this year the production of his organization will be 5 times greater than in 1970, which at that time reached 310 million pesos worth of construction.

Levi Farah dealt with the possibility of exploratory negotiations to have Cuban personnel build social projects in Japan of the highest quality and deliver them under the best conditions.

The Japanese side was very interested in the offer and asked several questions which were answered by the minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Construction.

GRENADA

GENERAL ELECTIONS TO BE HELD FOLLOWING NEW CONSTITUTION

PA232001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 79 PA

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 22 Oct (AFP)--A spokesman of the revolutionary government which took over on 13 March said here today that Grenada's general elections will be held after a new constitution has been drafted.

This statement contradicts the promise made by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop shortly after he assumed power. Bishop had said that he would quickly call for free elections.

The government believes that organizing the elections now under the framework of a constitution drafted by Sir Eric Gairy, the prime minister overthrown on 13 March, would be inopportune. The present constitution dates back to 1974, when Grenada and its 100,000 inhabitants obtained their independence.

The government made the statement to satisfy certain public opinion sectors of the island who have been demanding elections for some time. Several people are concerned over the friendship between the new regime and Cuba and the closing of the opposition newspaper TORCHLIGHT.

JAMAICA

JLP DEMANDS IMPARTIAL POLICE SERVICES COMMISSION

FL231500 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Oct 79 pp 1, 23 FL

[Excerpt] The opposition Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] has threatened to "mobilize the most massive civil disobedience campaign throughout the entire island," if the government failed to meet its demand for the appointment of "an independent and impartial police services commission."

At a press conference, called by the party at its Belmont Road headquarters in Kingston yesterday, a JLP team headed by party Secretary Bruce Golding, said the party was not prepared to accept any refusal by the government to implement "what we regard as a just and morally right request to have an impartial police services commission."

"I can tell you, we are prepared to mobilize the most massive civil disobedience campaign both in Kingston and throughout the entire island in support of this demand," Mr. Golding said.

The Jamaica Labour Party, he said, had no intention of continuing to have a police services commission that could be manipulated. The party was determined to see to it that an impartial police services commission "which comprises representatives from both sides", was appointed.

Fair Elections

He repeated that, despite electoral reform, there would not be fair elections if the country continued to have a police force that the government manipulated and controlled.

ECUADOR

BUCARAM ASSAILANT BROUGHT BEFORE CHIEF OF POLICE

PA232014 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquil--The Guayas Political Security Office [OSP] has brought Ramon Cordero Calderon before the general police chief. Cordero is charged with attempting to kill Assad Bucaram, leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] and president of the National Chamber of Representatives.

Cordero was captured by CFP followers and turned over to Capt Jorge Ortiz Salas of the National Police Sunday.

The testimony taken from Cordero in jail Sunday by OSP agents has been attached to the report. Cordero testified that he did not intend to kill Bucaram.

Prosecution Attorney Threatened

PA232014 Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 23 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquil--Walter Aviles Guerra, attorney for the Guayas Provincial Council and new legal advisor of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], has been threatened at gunpoint by two unidentified persons traveling in a yellow Datsun station wagon with no license plates. They intercepted him at Forest Park.

The incident took place at 0745 when Aviles was traveling through Quito Street in a vehicle owned by the Guayas Provincial Council. He was going to the airport to bid farewell to Assad Bucaram, top CFP leader and president of the National Chamber of Representatives, who was leaving for Quito.

Aviles said that two unidentified individuals tried to intimidate him by warning him not to lodge any charges as the private prosecutor against Ramon Cordero Calderon who is accused of attempting to kill Bucaram. Otherwise, Cordero [as heard] would face serious consequences.

URUGUAY

ARGENTINE ARMY COMMANDER VIOLA ARRIVES

PY232045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1635 GMT 23 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Oct (TELAM-DPA)--The Argentine army commander in chief, Lt Gen Roberto Viola, arrived in Montevideo this morning. This afternoon he will meet with Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez at Government House.

During the day, the visitor will greet the Uruguayan defense minister, Walter Ravenna, and the junta of the commanders in chief of the armed forces branches. Tonight General Viola plans to meet with his counterpart, Luis Queirolo.

After a formal ceremony which will be held on Wednesday, Viola will hand over a battery of 75 mm Bofors guns on the parade grounds of the Uruguayan Army General Command.